The People's Korea

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Amity Further Strengthened As Tanzanian and Zimbabwean Leaders Visit Pyongyang

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid an official visit to Pyongyang on August 22 for his third tour of the DPRK since early in June 1968 and March 1981.

President Kim Il Sung in a grand banquet held the same day in honor of the Tanzanian president said, "I sincerely hope that in the future, too, we will closely cooperate with you, our reliable comrade-in-arms and comrade who have long been on intimate terms with us, and fight together to the end to accomplish the common cause of the peoples of the Third World for independence against imperialism," according to the official Korean Central News Agency.

Highly appreciating President Nyerere's great contribution to the rebirth of great Africa and to the common cause of the Third World's progressive people, the chief executive of the DPRK said, "We deem it necessary for the leaders of these countries to make joint efforts supporting and closely cooperating with each other in order to tide over their common difficulties."

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Referring to international situation, he said, "Now the peoples of the Third World countries are undergoing manifold difficulties and hardships at home and abroad due to the aftermaths of the imperialist colonial rule."

President Julius K. Nyerere in his speech at the banquet said, "One of the aims of the current visit is to bid farewell to you upon the expiration of my presidential tenure. But, as I will work two years to come as Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, I am

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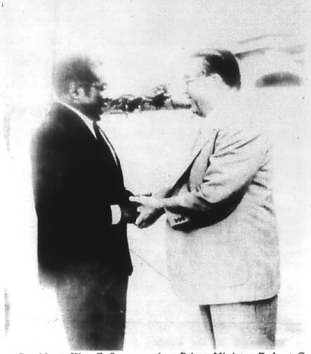
President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with President Julius K. Nyerere on August 23. (KCNA Radiophoto)



President Kim Il Sung receives Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe on August 29. (KCNA Radiophoto)

A government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Robert G. Mugabe, First Secretary, and President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the republic paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 28.

It is the third visit of Prime Minister Mugabe since he visited Pyongyang in May 1978 and October 1980.

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received Prime Minister Mugabe on the same day.

A grand banquet was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of August 28 in honor of Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

"It is very good, I consider, that

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– Southerners' Walkout Spoils Talks in Pyongyang –

N-S Red Cross Agreed to Meet on Nov. 26 in Seoul

The 9th round of Red Cross talks between north and south Korea ended on August 29 without any tangible results because of a dispute over south Korean delegation's walkout from mass calisthenics given by over 50,000 north Korean school boys and girls, though the two sides, on the first day of the two-day session, made concrete proposals to alleviate the pains and sufferings of separated Koreans.

However, the both delegations from Pyongyang and Seoul agreed to hold the next humanitarian meeting on November 26 to further discuss ways to reunite estimated 10 million Koreans separated by the division of the Korean Peninsula in 1945.

The 9th full-dress Red Cross talks were held at the People's Palace of Culture in the north Korean capital of Pyongyang on August 27 and 28.

The talks were participated in by the north Korean delegation, headed by Li Jong Ryul, Vice Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society and advisory members, suite members and their south Korean counterparts.

The seven-member delegation of the south Korean Red Cross led by its Vice President Li Yong Dok came to Pyongyang on August 26, accompanied by seven advisory members, 20 suite members and 50 reporters.

The northern side, at the first-day meeting, proposed to adopt the previous agreement in writing reached at the eighth talks in Seoul in May on the method of discussing items on the agenda in a package and on the question of free travel, while the south negotiators wanted to set up a "Red Cross representative office" each in Pyongyang and Seoul.

The inter-Korean Red Cross final session started at the People's Palace of Culture at 10 a.m. on Augusut 28, not behind closed doors at the request of the head of the northern Red Cross Li Jong Ryul.

North Korean chief delegate Li before starting debate on the main questions, spoke in protest against the south Korean delegation's walkout from the performance of the mass gymnastic display on the previous day, saying that the act on the part of the south Korean side acted against an agreement between the two sides that the delegation should follow the guide of the opposite side during stay and travel, reached at the talks in the 1970s.

The performance at the Kim Il Sung Stadium in downtown Pyongyang, which all of the south Korean delegates left halfway about half an hour after its beginning, was held on the afternoon of August 28 in welcome of them by north Korean youngsters with the attendance of over 100,000 spectators.

(Continued on page 4)

Hu Meets 500-Korean Youth Friendship Del.

Hu Haobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on August 24 met the Korean Youth Friendship Visiting Group headed by Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, attending joint China-Korea youth friendship activities at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, the official Korean Central News Agency reported from Beijing on August 24.

The visiting group reportedly consists of medal and active LSWYK functionaries, workers, farmers, students, soldiers and artistes from youth organization and delegates of Korean youth in Japan, 500 in all.

Li, head of the visiting group conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian, and other party and government leading cadres of China, the report said.

Expressing deep thanks for this, the general secretary said he had asked the Tanzanian president upon leaving for a visit to Korea to transmit his greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, KCNA said.

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Pioneer of Broad Avenue of Korea-Tanzania Friendship

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on Aug. 22 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and made a speech.

He said President Nyerere's current visit to Korea in connection with the expiration of his term of presidency of the United Republic of Tanzania is an expression of his deep trust in and exceptional intimacy with us.

He said:

Your Excellency esteemed President is a pioneer of the broad avenue of Korea-Tanzania friendship and our true friend who supports and encourages our people in their cause of national reunification with all sincerity.

The exploits you have performed in the noble work for Korea-Tanzania friendship will shine forever in the history of the development of the relations between our two countries.

Your Excellency esteemed Julius K. Nyerere is a genuine patriot and outstanding leader of Tanzania.

Surmounting all difficulties and ordeals, you have so far victoriously led the Tanzanian revolution through your energetic activities in the highest post of the state ever since the Tanzanian people greeted the new morning of independence. The Tanzanian people have waged a vigorous struggle under the banner of socialism, self-reliance and national unity in line with the "Arusha declaration" advanced by you and thus scored admirable successes in the building of a new society and changed the appearance of the country.

We are convinced that the Tanzanian people will remember the shining exploits Your Excellency President has accomplished in the struggle for the independence and independent development of the country and will continue to advance dynamically following your line.

Your Excellency President, an eminent politician and staunch anti-imperialist fighter born to Africa, has devotedly worked to terminate colonial and racial rule in Southern Africa, attain the complete liberation and unity of Africa, expand and develop the non-aligned movement, strengthen friendship among the peoples and safeguard world peace and security.

We highly appreciate and pay a tribute to you for your great contribution to the rebirth of great Africa and to the common cause of the world's progressive people.

You are completing your term of office as President of the United Republic of Tanzania. However, you will continue to assume the heavy responsibility of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

Now the peoples of the Third World countries are undergoing manifold difficulties and hardships at home and abroad due to the aftermaths of the imperialist colonial rule.

We deem it necessary for the leaders of these countries to make joint efforts supporting and closely cooperating with each other in order to tide over their common difficulties. We consider that it is particularly important to carry out positive activities on the part of such leaders as you who enjoy a deep confidence of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the Third World.

I sincerely hope that in the future, too, we will closely cooperative with you, our reliable comrade-in-arms and comrade who have long been on intimate terms with us, and fight together to the end to accomplish the common cause of the peoples of the Third World for independence against imperialism.

The current visit to our country on the part of Your Excellency President will be another momentous occasion in consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

President Julius K. Nyerere pays a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung on Aug. 23. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Your Intelligence and Rich Experience Gave Us Very Big Help

Speech of President Nyerere

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, made a speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung in his honour on the evening of August 22.

President Nyerere expressed thanks to President Kim Il Sung and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the very warm welcome accorded him visiting Korea for the third time and the members of his delegation.

He said:

Comrade President,

Your intelligence and rich experience gave us very big help.

I hope to learn more through the current visit and am sure of this.

One of the aims of the current visit is to bid farewell to you upon the expiration of my presidential tenure. But, as I will work two years to come as Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, I am going to apply all I learn during my current brief visit to the DPRK to the work for the Tanzanian people.

The second aim of my visit is to convey the thanks of the Tanzanian people to Comrade President and the Korean people for long cooperation between our two countries and for the technical aid of Korean experts to Tanzania.

Although our two countries are separated by a long distance geographically, this was not an obstacle to the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Tanzania through constant mutual visits between high-level leaders of the two countries and through technical aid of Korean experts and exchange of students.

We highly estimate the Korean people's help to us in agricultural development, their help in the past and today in irrigation projects, in particular.

When I visited Korea in the past, I was deeply impressed by the development of the rural villages in your country.

You have realized electrification in the countryside and carried out irrigation projects in vast areas and started from such industrial domains which are largely connected with agriculture in developing the key industries.

At our request such experiences are beneficially applied to us.

The allround cooperation between Tanzania and Korea is a very excellent example showing cooperation between the Third World countries with a practical deed.

This is also in accord with the policies put forward by the two countries, because both of us are member nations of the non-aligned movement.

We are determined to cooperate in our mutual interests, while struggling to establish a new international economic order. For this Tanzania and Korea have become active and true member nations of the non-aligned movement.

The principles of the non-aligned movement are reflected in the political and economic policies of our two governments in their external relations.

The Korean government and people are giving invariable support to the struggle against colonialism and racism which is still going on in Africa. This coincides with the commitment to abide by the principle of the non-aligned movement.

Referring to the situation of Africa including Namibia, President Nyerere stressed:

Africa should strengthen support to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the SWAPO continues intensifying its armed struggle. There is no other way.

The Namibian people will surely achieve independence as they are resolved.

In South Africa the resistance of people is gaining in strength as the days go by against the apartheid and its law.

As the struggle grew fierce, veteran leaders did not lose courage but gained confidence and young people are going through thick and thin in the struggle against the racist system.

Their action and the apartheid authorities' cruelty in killing, arresting and torturing the adversaries of the apartheid made them win new international allies. Of course, the Third World countries including Korea have long supported with their action the demand of the African peoples that sanctions be put against the apartheid state. Such demand is now raised by the peoples of Western countries.

Pointing to the question of Korean reunification, President Nyerere said:

Tanzania does not forget this question. We express sympathy with and support to the sustained efforts of the Korean Government to realise the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation and achieve full freedom from any foreign domination.

Even after the change of the leadership in Tanzania at the end of this year, our support to your country's struggle will be invariable.

President Nyerere continued:

Our party, the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, sticks to this policy along with other main home and foreign policies.

Everyone who visits the DPRK would see big successes you have made in economic, social and cultural domains.

Our country earnestly hopes to introduce your successful experiences, agricultural experience in particular.

So, I express particular thanks to you, Comrade President, for your personal encouragement for consistent and close cooperation between our two countries in agriculture.

I believe that the friendship and cooperation between Korea and Tanzania will continue and grow stronger in the future.

40 Years of Creation and Construction (2)

Rapid Development of Agriculture in Korea

The farmers of the Pongdae Cooperative Farm in Chongpyong County, South Hamgyong Province, are hastening rice-harvesting.

Agriculture is developing fast in Korea.

The grain production rose from nearly 1.9 million tons in 1946, the following year of the country's liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, to 10 million tons last year.

The annual grain production target for the end of the 1980s is 15 million tons.

Korea had been a backward colonial agrarian state before her liberation.

An agrarian reform which was carried out in March 1946 opened a new road for the development of the rural economy.

Through the agrarian reform, over 724,000 poor and hired peasant families became the masters of the land.

The reform not only liberated peasants from the feudal exploitation and subjugation but also opened the way to sharply boost agricultural production by heightening their zeal for production.

After the war President Kim Il Sung put forward an original policy of transforming the economic form on socialist lines prior to technical transformation of the rural economy.

The agricultural cooperativisation was completed in August 1958.

As a result, the root cause of the exploitation and poverty was eliminated once and for all in the countryside and agriculture has developed rapidly in a planned way.

President Kim Il Sung established a new system of agricultural guidance to guide and manage the cooperative economy by an industrial method in conformity with the condition created by the establishment of the socialist system in the countryside. He published "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February 1964 and indicated a bright road for the final solution of the rural question.

Today the historical tasks of socialist rural construction set forth in the theses are being successfully carried out.

The irrigation and electrification have been finished and the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation are nearing completion in the rural economy.

In all parts of the country there are over 1,700 reservoirs, tens of thousands of pumping and drainage stations and more than 120,000 facilities for using underground water. As a result, farming is done on a stable basis and stationary farm work is all done by electric power.

The number of tractors for every 100 hectares reached 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediary and mountainous areas and the per hectare application of chemical fertilizers 1.6 ton already several years ago.

Modern dwelling houses have been built and educational and cultural facilities and public service establishments set up in all the rural villages. The conversion of clinics in the rural villages into hospitals and the opening of water and bus services in the countryside have been realised to markedly reduce the difference in living conditions and living standards between town and country.

The original Juche method of farming founded by President Kim Il Sung has been applied to bring about a great change in agricultural production.

Today Korea's agriculture has been turned into an agriculture with an independent and many-sided departmental structure to fully produce and supply by itself food and raw materials for industry.

Production of Machine Tools in 1984 Was 980 Times That in 1947

Workers of the electrolysis shop of the Tanchon Smeltery are effecting innovations in the production of nonferrous metals.

Machine-building industry of Korea has made a leaping advance over the past 40 years.

The production of machine tools in 1984 was 980 times that in 1947.

In the pre-liberation period, the machine-building industry of Korea had been very backward. The proportion of the machine-building industry in the industry in those days was 1.6 percent.

President Kim Il Sung put forward a policy of developing the large-scale machine-building industry in parallel with the minor machine-building industry and wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

As a result, many modern machine plants have been built. Among them are the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the Ryongsong Machine Complex, the Taean General Heavy Machine Complex, the Sungri General Automobile Works, the Rakwon Machine Complex and the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory.

Today Korea produces by herself almost all machines needed in various domains of the national economy including all kinds of machine tools, electric machines, precision machines, etc. and turns out whole sets of plants needed for outfitting modern factories.

A 6,000 ton press, 5,000 metre rock drill, 18 metre turning lathe, 400 mm planing machine, large-sized high pressure ventilator, 4,200 hp electric locomotive, 10 cubic metre large excavator, 20 metre lathe, 300 hp bulldozer, 20,000 ton cargo ship, etc. have been produced and a 10,000 ton press, large oxygen separator and others are now being built.

The "June 1985 let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement" is now afoot vigorously. This movement is of weighty significance in making a breach to attain the new grand long-range objectives.

Through this drive, many large and special machine tools are being begotten to replenish more machines needed for the realization of the Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy and the fulfilment of a new long-range plan.

The machine-building industry has entered the stage of allround automation under the wise leadership of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Automation, industrial TV and remote control are widely introduced at machine plants.

Korea exports various machines such as machine tools, electric machines, lorries, tractors, excavators, cranes, diesel engines and compressors.

EDITORIAL

For Exchange of North-South Red Cross Art Troupes and Home-visiting Groups

The 9th round of the north-south Red Cross talks took place on Aug. 27-28 in Pyongyang.

Prior to this, on Aug. 22, a working-level Red Cross meeting reached a full agreement on the exchange of the north-south Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups. Both sides will send 151 people which consist of a ranking Red Cross official as a leader, 50 separated family members, 50 art performers, 30 reporters and 20 suite members across the border for a three-day visit to Pyongyang and Seoul, from September 20 to 23.

It is a national event and a historical heroic feat which the Korean people are going experience for the first time in 40 years since Korea was liberated, that is, since Korea was devided. Moreover, it will contribute not only toward bringing about radiant prospects for future development of the north-south Red Cross talks but also toward dissolving misunderstanding and mistrust and toward creating trust. It is also an event which will greatly contribute toward creating conditions for promoting Korea's reunification.

Therefore, not only 60,000,000 north-south Korean people but also the broad people of the world who support a peaceful reunification of Korea and hope for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula warmly welcome and congratulate on the exchange of the visiting groups.

We should do our best to amicably realize the forthcoming exchange of the visiting groups at any cost according to the agreement. We demand this especially of the south Korean side.

As is generally known, exchanging the home-visiting groups was agreed upon at the 8th round north-south Red Cross talks, according to an initiative and a proposal by the north which wants to meet the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation with deep significance. However, after the talks, the first decision was changed one-sidedly owing to the insincere attitude of the south and the problem became complicated. After all, there are things that disappoint us partially. The time for exchange has been delayed a month behind schedule and a proper step has not been taken for a successful performance by the art troupe.

In spite of it, agreement has been reached on the September exchange of civilians because the north side took a generous and compromising attitude from beginning to end.

In coming September and October, economic talks, interparliamentary preliminary contact and sports meeting between north and south Korea are to be held in succession. There is no doubt that these will create conditions favorable for peaceful settlement of the Korean question by the Korean people.

But the basic point is that these favorable circumstances should contribute to the development of north-south dialogues and contacts, Korea's reunification and to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. In a word, neither the Red Cross talks nor the economic talks should be utilized as means of pursuing "two Koreas" policy and prolonging the fascist political power.

The south authorities are conducting the "Ulji 85" military exercises to heighten the confrontation-consciousness of the north and south Korean people. Meanwhile, they are harshly oppressing the south Korean people who aim to democratize the society. Needless to say, these are anti-national and anti-people manoeuvres.

The south Korean side should attend the north-south talks with a sincere attitude.

N-S Dialogue

(Continued from page 1)

Among them were reportedly included separated north Korean families who expected the humanitarian talks to ease their 40-year-long pains.

His south Korean counterpart Li Yong Dok insisted that Seoul's delegation could not stand a "politically-tinted" show of gymnastics held against promise.

Noting that the display did not have an iota of content slandering the south Korean social system or vilifying its delegation, chief north Korean delegate Li stated that the display "reflects the history of our nation and the life of our people . . . We showed the mass gymnastic display to the members of the south Korean side not for imposing our idea upon them or propagandizing it, but for showing our reality."

Pointing out that their complaint about "political nature" of the performance could not be an excuse, Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the WPK, on August 28 said in a signed commentary that at the 8th round talks in Seoul last May "the south Korean side gave a performance praising capitalism and propagandizing the so-called 'the new village policy' and other' policies of it at the Sheraton Hotel and they showed us even a 'diploma of honor' of the south Korean person in authority on the screen of a film introducing Samsong Electronics."**(See the full text on page 8)**

Demanding an apology from the south Korean side for their walkout, north Korean chief delegate said that they "had clearly notified the south Korean side in advance that it would see a mass gymnastic display performed by school boys and girls."

The Japanese nation-wide newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun dated on August 29 said, "the mass calisthenics in question have been so often shown in the north on anniversary days such as in the August national liberation celebration and on the anniversary day of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) that its content was such as would be easily imagined."

The southerners picked up performers in soldier-like uniform as a target of their main criticism.

Yet, the scene in question portrayed anti-Japanese armed struggles in the 1930s when Korea was under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and when the entire Korean people were struggling for national independence.

According to Mr. Li Jong Ryul, they had examined the performance several times in advance and added scenes welcoming the Seoul delegation to its first and the last part, while over 50,000 children devoted their long hours and efforts to this performance sweating in hot weather when temperature rose above 30 degrees centigrade.

Rodong Sinmun on August 28 said, "The south Korean side alone refused the inspection of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace which had been expected after the mass gymnastic display, thus disappointing a large number of school children who were waiting for it at the palace with full preparations."

The "walkout incident" was no doubt a heart-breaking thing to the people who had been encouraged by news of a successful third Red Cross working-level contact (at which the exchange of 100 separated families was agreed upon) and anticipated an improved development of the inter-Korean dialogues.

Their disappointment will be clear from the remarks of Mr. Li Jong Ryul, who said that "they (north Koreans) rang to our Red Cross Society or visited us in groups to protest and give vent to their resentment at the south Korean side."

The southern negotiators, describing the incident as "deplorable" and "regrettable", evaded an official apology to the last.

After a two-hour meeting, the north-

The two-day session of the 9th round of Red Cross talks was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on August 27-28. Photo shows the DPRK delegates (left) and their counterparts at the final session. (KCNA Radiophoto)

ern delegates proposed to conclude the talks because it was difficult to discuss the main questions in an atmosphere prevailing in the conference room.

The second-day session of the humanitarian talks closed at 11:56 a.m. after they agreed to have the tenth round of north-south Red Cross talks on November 26 in Seoul.

It is apprehended, because of the "walkout incident", whether the exchange of 100 separated families will take place as scheduled or not, but the head of the northern delegate Li Jong Ruul said at Panmunjom on August 29 when seeing off the southern delegates, "I talked (with the south Korean delegates) about the arrangement for the civil exchange," according to the Japanese paper Yomiuri Shimbun dated August 30.

* * *

The delegation from Seoul walked into the northern territory of the truce village of Panmunjom at 9:30 a.m. on August 26, according to the official Korean Central News Agency.

There, they were met by Li Jong Ryul, head of the DPRK Red Cross Society and Kang Sok Sung, advisory member.

The south Koreans underwent brief entry procedures at the conference room of the Neutral National Supervisory Commission.

They went to Kaesong in 14 blue colored Mercedes-Benz automobiles and three buses provided by the north, then to the capital city of Pyongyang in a special train accompanied by the northerners.

The delegation arrived at Pyongyang at 1:17 p.m. after a three hour train journey and went to the Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang about 500 meters northeast of Pyongyang Station, where they stayed for three nights and four days.

In the afternoon, the southern delegation called on Son Song Pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and had a talk with him for about 25 minutes.

Chairman Son expressed his hope that Red Cross talks would play a leading role in promoting other inter-Korean contacts.

The visiting delegation appreciated the Korean document film "Pyongyang Today" featuring the development of the city before attending a reception at Okryu Restaurant.

At the reception which began at 7:30 p.m. in an amicable atmosphere, Chairman Son Song Pil stated, "If the Red Cross officials of both sides lead the humanitarian talks to contribute to the cause of reunification, the bridge of forthcoming free travel will be a bridge of trust and reconciliation and furthermore, a bridge of peace and reunification through which the bonds of the nation will be interlinked."

While referring to the great change of north Korea, Li Yong Dok, chief south Korean delegate, said next, "Both sides should make every effort to relieve the pains of separated families on the basis of motherly love."

The first-day meeting of the two-day plenary talks was held for about two hours from 10 a.m. on August 27 at the People's Palace of Culture.

After greetings and congratulatory speeches by the both sides were exchanged, Li Jong Ryul, chief northern delegate in his keynote speech proposed to adopt the previous agreement in due

written form on the package discussion of the agenda items and on free travel.

Then, Li came up with a six-point proposal to realize the reunion of separated family members and to mitigate their sufferings as early as possible.

The proposal included: to realize free visits and free reunions between separated families and relatives in accordance with their free will, to allow separated kith and kin to meet freely in any place in the north and south, to allow them to freely visit the homes of their families and relatives and their ancestral graves, dispose of articles left by the departed and transfer the remains of the dead, to complete discussions on procedural matters before September 1986, the 15th anniversary of the first inter-Korean Red Cross contacts, and so on.

* * *

Each part of the six-point overture was concrete and comprehensive in content, with main emphasis on the free travel of separated family members.

Chief south Korean delegate Li Yong Dok, while making clear the stand of his side on ways of discussion of the five agenda items, put forward draft agreements on the execution of the work envisaged in the five agenda items, position of a joint Red tee and a joint Red Cross upon in the previous talks) mjom and on the procedures of free travel of families and relatives living separated in north and south Korea.

He also called for the establishment of "a Red Cross representative office" in the two capital cities of Pyongyang and Seoul.

The two-hour session closed without reaching any agreement after the both chief delegates advanced their proposals on ways to carry out the Red Cross work.

After the meeting, the north and south Korean Red Cross delegates arrived at the Kim Il Sung Stadium at around 3 p.m. to see mass calisthenics. The stadium was packed with an estimated crowd of some 100,000.

The performance depicted the history of Korea up to the present with boy and girl students performing in the center of the stadium.

However, all the delegates from Seoul suddenly walked out of the stadium after half an hour, saying "That's enough," disregarding the great efforts made by north Korean children to warmly welcome the delegation, and contrary to the expectations of the spectators.

They also boycotted a visit to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

This act on the part of the southern delegates made the north Korean side focus on a protest at the final session, calling upon its southern counterpart to apologize for its walkout from the students' mass games.

Although the second-day talks was broken off because of the southerners' sudden refusal to sit through the welcoming gymnastic display, they inspected the Grand People's Study House and the Pyongyang Metro which was not included in the agreed schedule.

But when the southerners asked the northern side to show them the metro, the northern side promised them to do so in good faith.

The south Korean delegates left Pyongyang on the morning of August 29 by special train.

They returned home by way of the truce village of Panmunjom where they arrived at 11:50 a.m. after a 2½-hour trip from Pyongyang.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

Campus Papers Checked

The south Korean "education ministry" on August 23 made public its attitude towards campus papers that newspapers published at Universities and colleges should not be used as a "medium serving the cause of student activism."

It urged school authorities to check on the editorial content of campus papers regularly and to prevent any students associated with activist circles from being staff reporters.

In written address to 75 relevant professors from nationwide institutions the education authorities said, "Considering the plague of 'leftist-leaning' trend among students, a strong commitment by campus papers is called for in order to counter the spread of radical thoughts."

In a series of accelerated crackdown upon students and democratic figures including search and arrest of publishers this is another hard-line policy of the Chon junta aimed at controlling ever-growing student movement calling for democratization of the society.

"Shilchon Munhak" to Be Discontinued

The south Korean "culture-information ministry" announced on August 23 cancellation of the registration of a quarterly magazine "Shilchon Munhak (Practical Literature)" on the grounds that it "obviously and repeatedly violated the law" relating to publication of periodicals, south Korean papers reported on Aug. 24.

"Shilchon Munhak" was "registered" on Feb. 6 this year as a magazine specializing in literature and art.

With this announcement the magazine became the first periodical that faced discontinuance since 1980.

United Women's Org. Formed in Seoul

Fighting body embracing 27 women's organizations in south Korea was formed under the name of the Committee for Promotion of Reinstatement of Illegally Dismissed Women Workers of Songdo Fibre, according to a report from Seoul.

Li U Jong and Pak Nam Hui were reportedly elected chairmen at the inaugural meeting.

In its statement published at the meeting the organization accused the outrages of the Songdo Fibre Company in Kuro District in Seoul of letting loose ruffians attack women workers when they held a meeting in protest against hard toil and low wages, dismissing 10 odd workers on charges of attending a function.

Pointing out that this act of the company side was not a mere problem of labour conflict but "a violation of the human rights of the female workers," the statement called for an immediate reinstatement of the dismissed workers and recongnition of the independent trade union.

The women's united body called on an extensive movement of boycotting products of the Songdo Fibre Company.

The August 22 Agreement Adopted at N-S Red Cross Working-Level Contact

The third round of working-level contact of delegates to the north-south Red Cross talks took place in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on August 22 to discuss the mutual visits of Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups led by chiefs of Red Cross organizations of the north and the south to the area of the opposite side on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

At the end of the contact, delegate of our side Pak Yong Su, Spokesman for the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, met with reporters at Panmunjom.

He told newsmen that at the third round of contact the two sides concluded the discussion of the proposals advanced by each side and adopted an agreement and exchanged its text.

Follows the content of the Agreement:

1. The name and composition of the visiting groups.

(1) The Red Cross art troubles and the home-visiting groups led by the chiefs of the Red Cross organizations of both sides shall be called as each side thinks fit. The north side names it "the Red Cross Art Troupe and Home-Visiting Group."

(2) The visiting groups shall be led by the chiefs of the Red Cross organisations and each shall be composed of 50 members of the art troupe, 50 members of the home-visiting group, 30 members of the press corps and 20 suite members – 151 all told.

2. The destinations of the visiting groups and the period of their stay and the time of their visit.

(1) The destinations of the visiting groups shall be Pyongyang and Seoul and the period of their stay in the area of the opposite side shall be three nights and four days.

(2) The visiting groups shall visit Pyongyang and Seoul at the same time and the time of the visit shall be from September 20 to 23, 1985.

3. On the activities of the visiting groups.

1) On the activities of the art troupes.

(1) The programs of the art troupes shall mainly be composed of national songs and dances and shall not contain pieces slandering or getting on the nerve of the other side.

(2) The host side shall provide the opposite side with places fully furnished for the performance.

(3) The hour of performance shall be less than 2 hours.

(4) Two performances shall be given by each troupe.

(5) The performing side may carry their own stage-settings, technical equipment, lighting apparatus, etc. necessary for the performance or may use the facilities of the opposite side.

(6) For getting first-hand knowledge of the place of performance beforehand, three professionals shall visit the area of the opposite side, guided by two Red Cross officials, between September 10 and 12, 1985.

(7) The opinion of the host side shall be respected in the introduction of the program of the performance. But, at the theatre, the performer side may introduce the numbers of its program on the principle that it would not slander or get on the nerve of the opposite side.

(8) The performer side may carry printed copies of its program of performance and distribute them to the audience.

(9) The host side shall provide technical personnel and render help in the work of other forms at the request of the performer side.

(10) The host side shall provide conveniences to the performer side for its rehearsal on the stage assigned to it before the opening of the performance.

(11) Each side shall inform the other side of the program of performance three days before the visit and the host side shall provide all conveniences according to it.

2) The question of the exchange of home-visiting groups.

(1) Those eligible for the visit shall be principally persons hailing from Pyongyang and Seoul.

(2) The members of the home-visiting groups may meet their families at the time of parting and their sons and daughters and, in case of relatives, those not farther than the third cousin of a collateral family and than the first cousin of the wife's and mother's side and may meet other relatives they want.

(3) Both sides, faithful to the principle of Red Cross humanitarianism shall find out the related persons with all sincerity as the visitors hope and offer all conveniences so they may share the joy at reunion.

(4) The documents about the members of the home-visiting groups shall be handed over to the inviter side through the Panmunjom liaison office ten days before their departure. The documents about the members of the home-visiting groups going to the area of the opposite side shall carry their photographs and specify their names, sexes, ages, birthplaces, names of their parents, their abodes and places of work and posts just before the parting.

The documents about the persons to be visited by them shall specify their names, sexes, ages, birthplaces, connection with the visitors, the abodes and occupations at the time of parting and other things required for finding them out.

4. Guarantee of safety and conveniences

(1) For the personal safety of the members of the visiting groups and their families and relatives, the competent authorities of each side shall issue a statement guaranteeing their safety and its text shall be handed over to the visiting group through the Panmunjom liaison office seven days before it goes over to the area of the opposite side.

(2) The host side shall provide free of charge, in a responsible manner, all conveniences to the members of the visiting group, such as lodging and boarding, travel and medical service, from the moment they cross Panmunjom, as at the time of the Red Cross talks.

(3) The Pyongyang-Seoul direct phone links shall serve for the communications, as at the time of the Red Cross talks, while the visiting groups stay in the area of the opposite side.

(4) During the stay of the visiting groups in the area of the opposite side, the host side shall carry mail bags once or twice every day.

(5) The host side shall provide all conveniences to the reporters so they can cover the activities of the art troupe and the members of the home-visiting group.

5. Other procedural matters.

(1) Panmunjom shall be the visiting groups' crossing point of the Military Demarcation Line and other procedures shall follow those of the Red Cross talks.

(2) The members of the visiting groups shall carry identification cards issued by their Red Cross central organs and wear Red Cross badges.

Besides, the reporters shall wear press arm bands.

(3) The lists of the names of the chiefs of the Red Cross organisations and their parties, the members of the art troupes and the reporters shall be handed over to the other side three days before the visit through the Panmunjom liaison office.

The lists shall specify their names, sexes, their posts in the visiting groups and their photographs be attached to them.

(4) The itinerary of the stay of the visiting groups in the area of the opposite side shall be agreed upon one week before the visit.

Interview with ASA Gen. Secretary

PK staff reporter Li Sang Chil recently interviewed Emmanuel Ma. Calongzo, Secretary General of ASA, Asian Students Associations.

During his recent visit to Japan, he participated in the 32nd International Students Conference, which was hosted by the Japan International Students Committee, and held from July 31 to Aug. 12, with the attendance of 200 representatives.

In the interview, he expressed his opinion and perspectives on the present international students movement, especially forcussing on the south Korean students movement which is gaining momentum now.

Following are excerpts from the interview . . . ED

Question: What is ASA?

Answer: ASA is a regional body of national student unions and organizations in Asia-Pacific region. At present it has 21 member organizations from 17 countries. The ASA was established in 1969 and is aimed at promoting solidarity among students in the region and programs of their common interests.

We keep a position against foreign domination, their attempt to control over the Third World nations and for promotion of human rights and the like.

It is a center of mutual exchange of informations and opinions on relevant issues like human rights, student struggles, economic exploitation and domination.

Q: What is your comment on the present suppessive condition in south Korea?

A: I think that the on-going crackdown in south Korea cannot be successful as the south Korean people are fighting against the dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan which is backed by the United States.

Chon Du Hwan has to suppress the people to let the dictatorship stay longer.

But the dying dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan will be treated by strength of the masses. That reality has been experienced in most countries. We have seen the show in Somoza of Nicaragua and other dictators.

Probably, at the end of this century, we will see the fall of the modern version of Hitler like Pinosheto of Chile, Marcos of the Philippines and Chon Du Hwan of south Korea.

The suppression will only encourage the south Korean people who are determined to defend democratic rights.

Chon Du Hwan must not only be outsted but the American control over

the south Korean political and economic structure must be ended.

Q: What do you think of Pyongyang's peace initiative in north-south dialogue?

A: I think any efforts which is in favour of peaceful reunification of Korea must be appreciated by all peace-loving people.

I think that the efforts to hold tripartite talks between north and south Korea and the United States will certainly reduce the tension prevailing on the peninsula.

A peaceful dialogue is very favorable, especially in light of the U.S. aggressive measures just like the "Team Spirit" military exercises which only increase tension in the region.

Q: On the U.S. policy towards the Korean Peninsula.

A: The division of Korea, I think, has been fixed by the United States. It is so clear that the U.S. needs south Korea and Chon Du Hwan "regime" because it needs a country in which the Americans can exploit sweat of the people.

There are so many Japanese and American transnational cooperations in south Korea aiming at supra-profit from sweat of the Korean people.

Therefore, the economic gains acquired by the U.S. in south Korea is one factor why it divided Korea and still keeps it into two.

Other factor, the U.S. needs the Chon "regime" or any alternative dictatorship, as it needs puppet regime that will only cooperate and support the U.S. policy in the region.

The United States needs the dictatorships in the Third World in order to maintain and protect their economic and political interest in the world.

The U.S. not only needs dictatorships and regimes and also gives support of military and economic, political and otherwise.

For this, the fascist regimes and dictatorships exist and survive.

ASA Calls for Revision of "ARL"

Asian Pacific Youth Symposium for International Youth Year 1985 hosted by ASA (Asian Students Association) under the slogan "Participation, Development, Peace" on Aug. 16-23 in Hong

(Continued on page 8)

UNIVERSIADE KOBE '85

Reports from the 1985 Universiade Games

D.P.R.K. Players Accomplish Remarkable Feats

Ro Un Ryong sends a Japanese opponent flying over his shoulders.

D.P.R.K. gymnast shows her feat in floor exercises.

The word "Universiade" was coined from the two words, university and Olympiad. This Olympiad by university students started in 1957 in Paris, and the 1985 Universiade, the 13th games are being held in Kobe, Japan from Aug. 24 to Sep. 4. About 4,600 players are here in Japan from 110 countries to make it the largest games in its history.

The D.P.R.K. players are to participate in 8 events such as soccer, judo, gymnastics and swimming, then have won two gold medals, two silver medals and two bronze medals. Here are some of the D.P.R.K. players' excellent feats.

Judo

Hwan Jae Gil won the over-95-kilogram judo gold medal on Aug. 25 in the first and second rounds. He overpowered his opponents by "ippon" and also beat Naoki Takiyoshi of Japan by "yusei," who had been favoured. In the final he beat Mihai Cioc of Romania by "ippon."

And Pak Hak Yong, who beat Ono Koji of Japan, got the over-60-kilogram judo gold medal on Aug. 28.

Also, an over-78-kilogram judo bronze medal went to Ro Un Ryong on Aug. 26.

Gymnastics

The D.P.R.K. team was fourth after the U.S.S.R., Japan, and China teams in the men's gymnastics. And in the all-round men's individual gymnastics, Ri Chol Hon placed fifth.

The D.P.R.K. women's team was also fourth, after competing with veteran teams such as the U.S.S.R. team. In each event, both Ri Chol Hon on the parallel bars, and Kim Su Gil, on the flying ring were second.

Kim Kum Ok, in women's uneven parallel bars, got a bronze medal, showing the world the high level gymnastics skill of the D.P.R.K.

Swimming

Amidst the large-framed strong European swimmers, Kim Yong Suk, sole swimmer from Asia, placed sixth in women's 100 breaststroke with a time of 2:38.68. on Aug. 26. She renewed her 2:40.79, which was the record of the D.P.R.K.

As of Aug. 28, the D.P.R.K. ranked seventh in number of medals acquired.

Episode from the 1985 Universiade

Korean Family Members United Again

Chang Gun I meets Kim Yong Ja, his sister-in-law after 14 years' separation at Tokyo station.

The 1985 Universiade, which enabled a D.P.R.K. air liner with a Korean team for the games aboad to fly direct from Pyongyang to Tokyo, also provided chances of family reunion.

Some members of the D.P.R.K. Universiade team, who had gone to their fatherland from Japan met their own family members again after many years' separation.

Mun Jong Hong, 37, a doctor of the team met his elder brother Mun Il Ho, 47 and younger brother Mun Ri Hong, 35. Mun had been repatriated to the D.P.R.K. in 1965, and graduated from the faculty of medicine of a university there. He now works as orthopedist in Pyongyang.

"It's just like a dream. I can't believe this myself yet," said he, when he met his brothers after a long separation.

Though his elder brother had to go back to Tokyo because of his business, the younger brother accompanied him to Kobe. They said they were going to talk all night.

In the case of Kim Yong Ja, 30, a resident Korean in Japan, she met her brother-in-law who had returned to Pyongyang 14 years ago.

Chang Gun I, 41, an interpreter for the team told his sister-in-law not to cry any more, holding her in his arms. He returned to the fatherland in 1971 and now works for the gymnastics training committee as interpreter.

At Nagoya station an old husband and his wife jumped into a Shinkansen to meet their eldest son after 20 years' separation.

And impressive meetings took place everywhere the team went.

Ri Chang Son, Head of the team said, "As this is the first time for such a large-scale team to visit Japan, lots of compatriots from Japan could meet their kin. Chances like this will be increased if cultural exchange between Korea and Japan is promoted."

Smiling and shaking hands are Hwan Jae Gil of the D.P.R.K. and Ha Hung Zoo of south Korea, both of whom respectively won the over-and-under-95-kilogram judo gold medals.

Listen to Workers' Shouts

Confiscated Works of "1985 Korean Art"

Oh, 800 workers!

What do you think about the labour policy of your country?

Who gave them the licence for violation?

Shown above are some of the confiscated works, which were displayed in "the largest scale exhibition that has ever been organized voluntarily by south Korean artists" ("Ilgan Sports"), "1985 Korean Art: Power of Young People in their 20's" in last July.

33 South Korean artists in their 20s and 30s drew 110 pictures accusing exploitation of workers by vicious enterprises closely allied with the puppet government. The puppet junta condemned their pictures as "anti-government posters" and ordered some 30 pictures removed from the hall. The police arrested 19 people concerned on July 21 and 24, accused them on charges of "spreading false rumours."

The advisory group of the council of men of letters for freedom in south Korea held a press conference in Seoul on August 12 and made public a statement entitled "we demand freedom of publication, expression and criticism." Further, 236 artists and members of the dissident groups made a protest on July 26.

The south Korean cultural world, especially, artists has changed since 1980. With the influence of young artists, the south Korean artistic movement started to criticize the existing art and take great interest in social reality and lives of the people. Thus, it began to reflect aestheticism and formalism and insist on "democratic art" and "popular art" in search of communication with the general public.

In the last 5 years, 150 exhibitions have been held with the participation of some 1,000 artists.

(Continued from page 1)

Hu reportedly stressed to consolidate and develop the great friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Korea not only accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also promotes peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Warmly welcoming the visit of Korean youths to China, he noted that the participation of Korean youths in the joint activities in China is of very significance.

Referring to the militant friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of China and Korea, he said, "The current visit of Korean youths is a token of desire of the young generation of the two countries to carry forward and develop the friendship."

"China and Korea", the chief of Chinese Communist Party said, "are socialist neighbours and their interests will as ever be interlinked with each other forever."

That day, a Sino-Korean youth friendship meeting was held at the meeting hall of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Beijing.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the Korean Youth Friendship Visiting Group led by Li Yong Su, Chairman of the CC of the LSWYK, and DPRK Ambassador to China Sin In Ha.

Liu Yandong, Permanent Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, spoke first.

He pointed out that the Chinese people and youth had always enjoyed sincere support from President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people and youth in the protracted revolutionary struggle and in the struggle to accomplish the cause of socialist construction for the building of a rich and powerful country and the affluent life of the people and the cause of China's reunification.

The Chinese people and youth, too, have consistently and resolutely supported by all means with deep interest the Korean people in the cause of socialist construction and in the just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said.

He stressed that the peoples and the fraternal youth organisations of China and Korea should make redoubled efforts to expand friendship and exchange of various forms and promote a broad and deep-going cooperation in all fields of youth work.

In his speech, Li Yong Su expressed deep thanks to the Communist Youth League of China and the Chinese youth for kindly inviting the Korean youth friendship delegation and warmly welcoming the group at a grand Sino-Korean youth friendship meeting.

The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the entire Korean youth will as ever value the traditional Korea-China friendship and make all efforts to defend and develop it forever, he stressed.

Earlier, on August 23 the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China arranged a banquet at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in welcome of the Korean youth delegation.

In his speech at the banquet, Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Premier of the State Council, warmly welcomed the China visit of the Korean young men and women and fervently hailed the grand joint friendship meeting of the Chinese and Korean youth on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPC and the Chinese government and people.

Sports and Culture

Yun I Sang Concert Opens in Pyongyang

Yun I Sang concert opened at the Ponghwa Art Theatre on the evening of August 25 amid the interest of music lovers of Korea and other countries.

Yun I Sang is a prominent democratic figure and well-known composer and music instructor who has contributed to the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland through his patriotic creative activities, living abroad.

Performing in the recital were excellent instrumentalists from the German Democratic Republic, Switzerland and West Germany and the State Symphony Orchestra of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They presented orchestral music and concerts including the chamber ensemble "Royang," flute concerto, violin concerto "No. 1" and orchestra "Dance Music" written by Mr. Yun I Sang from early 1960 to 1981. These Works are widely known and highly appreciated in west European and other countries.

They render peculiar colour with elements of Korean traditional music well combined with the technique of the modern music of western Europe.

The performers well presented the background of the times and contents of the works with refined and skilled technique and well-knot ensemble.

In the violin concerto "No. 1" they well characterized the true looks of man who struggles fearlessly even behind the bars against the oppressors, with hope for and conviction of victory. They were warmly acclaimed by the audience.

The concert was attended by Chang Chol, Vice Minister of Culture and Art, Choe Yong Hwa, First Vice Chairman of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts, Kim Won Gyun, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Union, Pang Son Yong, Rector of Pyongyang Music and Dance University, working people and literary men and artistes in the city.

Invited there were Chinese, Bulgarian, and Polish musician delegations and delegates of Hungarian and Romanian musicians.

West German female writer Luise Rinser staying in Pyongyang, foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials here were also invited.

The concert will last till August 30.

Joint Meeting of Korean and Japanese Children

A joint meeting for friendship and solidarity between Korean children and the members of the Japanese boys and girls friendship visiting group with Kuno Chuji, former Chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, as its general advisor was held at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on August 22.

The children of the two countries performed stage pieces.

They put on the stage a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung", the female solo "Magnolia on Mt. Kumgang", and other colorful numbers.

The Korean and Japanese children deepened the feelings of friendship by playing such games as "running with balls in arms" and "partner-finding".

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Rodong Sinmun on Southern Red Cross Members' Walkout from Stadium

Rodong Sinmun on August 28 criticized the insolent act of the south Korean Red Cross delegation which walked out in the midst of the mass gymnastic display at the Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang on August 27.

Follows the full text of the signed commentary titled "Insolent Act":

The south Korean Red Cross delegation is now staying in Pyongyang to attend the 9th round of the north-south Red Cross talks.

Our side met with feelings of kinship the south Korean delegation and its party which have come to Pyongyang after an interval of 12 years and is according them cordial hospitality. The members of the south Korean side themselves took every opportunity of thanking for this.

Yesterday boys and girls in Pyongyang performed the mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" at the Kim Il Sung Stadium for the south Korean Red Cross delegation.

The delegation accepted our side's invitation and went to see the display.

But they unilaterally left the stadium in the middle of the display, incurring the displeasure of the performers and spectators.

Such surprise act of the south Korean side struck us really strange.

The mass gymnastic display represents the history of our country and the reality of the northern half of the country on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation. It contains nothing slandering the south Korean side or giving such impression.

The mass gymnastic display was performed by 50,000 boys and girls. And tens of thousands of people of the city warmly welcomed the members of the south Korean side with compatriotic sentiments when they appeared on the reviewing stand and watched the display with them. It is only too clear what consequence the south Korean Red Cross delegation's walkout brought at the stirring moment when the desire for national reunification was running high, the fellow countrymen given an opportunity to watch together a mass gymnastic display with the arrangement of the Red Cross talks, those compatriots who had been unable to exchange even a letter for four decades due to the division of the country.

The sudden walkout of the members of the south Korean side from the mass gymnastic display envisaged in the schedule of the talks is a very impudent and insolent act ignoring the 50,000 boys and girls performing the display and the tens of thousands of spectators and pouring cold water on their ardent compatriotism.

Among the performers and tens of thousands of spectators yesterday there were many separated families whose sufferings the south Korean Red Cross promised to lessen. They were disillusioned and angered at the insolent act of the south Korean side.

The south Korean side also refused the inspection of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace which had been expected after the mass gymnastic display, thus disappointing a large number of school children who were waiting for it at the palace with full preparations.

The appreciation of the mass gymnastic display and visit to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace had been agreed upon before the members of the south Korean side came to Pyongyang. And the Red Cross delegation is obliged to follow the guide of the host side while staying in the area of the opposite side, to which the south Korean side had agreed. When the members of the south Korean side asked our side to shown them the Pyongyang Metro which was not envisaged in the agreed schedule, our side promised them to do so in good faith.

But they walked out of the mass gymnastic display envisaged in the agreed schedule halfway and refused to see the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace which was to follow it. What does this mean?

We naturally feel the misgivings that it is a deliberate act to spoil the atmosphere of the talks and to bar the progress of the talks or break it up under this or that pretext.

The men of the south Korean side complained of the "political nature" of the mass gymnastic display. But this cannot be an excuse to justify their walkout. As for the political nature, we experienced it already in May during the eighth round of the talks in Seoul.

The south Korean side gave a performance praising capitalism and propagandizing the so-called "the new village policy" and other policies of it at Sheraton Hotel and they showed us even a "diploma of honor" of the south Korean person in authority on the screen of a film introducing the Samsong Electronics when our side's delegation went there. And it is none other than the south Korean side which propagandised "finding out separated families" under the name of inspection of the radio company.

There were things getting on our nerves. But we followed their guide with patience out of the intention to create a favorable atmosphere for the talks.

We are confident that we showed a good precedent in improving the atmosphere of the talks and creating a climate of understanding between north and south. But the south Korean side takes issue with what they should not. This is not a proper act in anyone's view.

The north-south Red Cross talks are intended to solve the question of the divided families in humanitarian spirit, transcending ideology, idea and system. But what can they do with such bigoted attitude of slipping away halfway, frightened by the mass gymnastic display performed by young school boys and girls?

When the commotion of walkout began, Red Cross officials of the south Korean side insisted on watching the display to the end, saying "That's wrong." But, according to their words, they left the stadium under the pressure of the "selected youngsters." And it must not go unnoticed that the "selected youngsters" did such impudent act after getting orders from Seoul by telephone. It is self-evident who they are.

If the just will of the Red Cross men is trampled underfoot by such fellows, it is dubious whether the talks would see a success, or not.

The south Korean side should feel responsible for its unceremonious act.

(Tanzanian President)

(Continued from page 1)

going to apply all I learn during my current brief visit to the DPRK to the work for the Tanzanian people."

"The second aim of my visit", he said, "is to convey the thanks of the Tanzanian people to Comrade President and the Korean people for long cooperation between our two countries and for the technical aid of Korean experts to Tanzania."

Pointing to the question of Korean reunification, President Nyerere said, "Tanzania does not forget this question. We express sympathy with and support to the sustained efforts of the Korean Government to realize the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation and achieve full freedom from any foreign domination."

Saying that even after the change of the leadership in Tanzania at the end of this year, their support to the struggle of the DPRK would be invariable, Tanzanian President further said, "I believe that the friendship and cooperation between Korea and Tanzania will continue and grow stronger in the future."

On August 23 talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Premier Kang Song San, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam, Vice Director of a department of the CC of the WPK Kim Jae Gyong, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Son and Korean Ambassador to Tanzania Li Ryong Yon.

Present on the opposite side were Daudi Mwakawago, Member of the CC of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, Secretary for Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilization of the NEC of the party and Minister of Labour and Manpower Development, M. K. Ali, Member of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Clement George Kahama, Tanzanian Ambassador to Korea, and others.

The talks passed in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, the KCNA reported.

(Zimbabwean President)

(Continued from page 1)

whenever the situation gets complicated the leaders of the new-emerging countries frequently meet to have discussions for joint action," said President Kim Il Sung at the banquet.

Referring to the current situation prevailing in South Africa, he said, "By fabricating a puppet government in Namibia in disregard of the UN resolution, the South African racists are attempting to maintain the colonial rule and incessantly committing invasion and subversive activities and sabotages against its neighbouring countries."

Mentioning on the Zimbabwean people in their fighting against the South African racists, their executive of the DPRK further said, "We highly appreciate the just struggle and measures of the Zimbabwean Government and people, and extend our full support to them."

Premier Robert G. Mugabe in his speech at the banquet said that he had always cherished pleasant memories of great Korea and the hard-working and heroic Korean people since his last visit to Korea in 1980.

He said, "This visit must be correctly viewed as part of our efforts to mobilize support for the further consolidation of our independence and revolution. I take this opportunity, Comrade President, to once again reiterate the profound gratitude of ZANU-PF, the government and people of Zimbabwe for the invaluable contribution by you personally and by the Workers' Party, government and people of this great country to the success of our liberation struggle."

Expressing his opposition to any schemes to perpetuate "two Koreas" he further said, "We will continue to lend our support very vigorously to your government's legitimate effort in search of the reunification of your country."

"We are as convinced as you are, that the prolonged division of your country and people gravely harms your national interests, and also threatens the stability, security and peace of the entire North Eastern region," he added.

On August 29 talks were held in Pyongyang between President Kim Il Sung and Premier Robert G. Mugabe.

Present at the talks on the Korean side, the KCNA reported, were Premier Kang Song San of the Administration Council and its vice premiers Kong Jin Tae, Chong Jun Gi and Kim Bok Sin, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Pak Nam Gi, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam, Vice Minister of People's Armed Forces Colonel General Pak Jung Guk, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Sop and Korean Ambassador to Zimbabwe Li Jun Ok.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the Zimbabwean government delegation; Witness Mangwende, Member of the CC of the ZANU, Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the ZANU and Minister of Foreign Affairs, K.M. Kangai, Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Moven Mahachi, Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Settlement, S. Ndhlovu, Minister of Industry and Technology, T.R. Nhongo, Secretary for Women's Affairs of the ZANU and Minister of State for Community Development and Women's Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office, G.P. Chisese, Zimbabwean Ambassador to Korea, and others.

A sincere and friendly atmosphere prevailed through the talks, the official Korean Central News Agency reported on August 29.

(Continued from page 5)

Kong issued a statement to express their support for Chongryun's campaign aiming at a radical revision of the "Alien Registration Law."

Follows the statement in full:

Attending the Asian Pacific Youth Symposium held on Aug. 16-23 in Hong Kong, we express full support and solidarity to your energetic struggle for a radical revision of the "Alien Registration Law" which imposed the discriminatory procedure of fingerprinting and the duty to carry the cards at all time on foreigners in Japan, and for elimination of all the other wicked measures of the Japanese government against Korean residents in Japan.

We wish your great success in your democratic movements to defend the human rights of Korean residents in Japan.

On behalf of the participants in the symposium and the organizing committee

Emmanuel Ma. Calonzo,
General Secretary,
Asian Students Association.

Police Confiscate 5,000 Copies of Minjung Kyoyuk

The south Korean police seized on August 20 some 5,000 copies of the controversial teachers journal, "Minjung Kyoyuk," and its stereotype, kept at the printing house, south Korean papers reported on August 22.

Fifteen secondary school teachers including a principal in their essays for the inaugural issue of the journal asserted that "Most Third World nations are serving the interests of international monopolistic capital", and one of them said, "Nationalism is being utilized as a tool to protect the interests of certain groups."

They were all forced to resign for their criticism on the education policies of the south Korean authorities in the early August.

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